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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/745,387	12/21/2000	David R. Oran	2705-126	1119

			EXAMINER
20575	7590	10/11/2005	SEFCHECK, GREGORY B

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2662	

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/745,387	ORAN, DAVID R.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Gregory B. Sefcheck	2662

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 August 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-49</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-49</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- Applicant's Request for Continued Examination filed 8/3/2005 is acknowledged.

- Claims 1, 3, 10, 13, 16, 24, 26, and 36-38 have been amended.

- Claims 48 and 49 have been added.

- Claims 1-49 remain pending.

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 47 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 47 is drawn to "a system according to claim 24". However, claim 24 is

drawn to "electronic storage medium containing software used for controlling a VOIP

call". It would appear claim 47 should depend from claim 36 or 37, which are drawn to

systems.

NOTE: This objection is repeated from the Office Action filed 5/10/2005. No

correcting amendment was submitted in the Amendment filed 8/3/2005.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1 and 10 recites the limitation "the adaptation parameters" in the last step

of each claim, respectively. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in

the claim. The term "parameters" should be changed to - - schemes - - to be consistent

with the terminology previously established in the claims.

Claims 2-9, 11, and 12 are rejected because of their dependence on claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5.   Claims 10, 13-15, 17-23, 37, 39, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by Kung et al. (US006775267B1), hereafter Kung.

-     In regards to Claims 10, 13-15, and 37,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system (Figs. 1-4; Col. 7, lines 15-25; Col. 8, lines 9-13; claim 10,37 – method, system,

and electronic storage medium having software for controlling a VOIP call).

Kung shows that VOIP call packets traveling through the IP network may be given a priority to maintain certain QoS requirements (Col. 7, lines 21-25; claim 10 – tracking adaptation schemes used for transmitting packet in a VOIP call).

Kung discloses the ability to change quality of service, required bit rate, priority, etc. in real time in response to user input (Col. 7, lines 27-30; claim 10,13,37 – monitoring a user response/input that requests a different level of user perceived sound quality for the VOIP call; claim 10,13,37 – dynamically varying the adaptation schemes used for transmitting the packets in the call to correspond with the requested level of quality).

Kung further discloses that the real time changes to the VOIP call may be flexibly performed with regard to congestion in the network (Col. 7, lines 30-35; Col. 17, lines 55-59; claim 10,14 – monitoring congestion in a network used for conducting the call and varying adaptation schemes according to the user response and the monitored congestion).

Kung discloses that calls may be initially conducted at a user's default settings of quality, cost, etc. (Abstract; Col. 28, lines 12-19; claim 15,37 – initially transmitting packets of VOIP call using best effort).

The call settings may then be dynamically altered based on user input, requiring a call manager to reserve the necessary resources (Col. 30, lines 25-30; claim 13 – dynamically varying adaptation schemes effects how much digital data is used to represent an audio signal; claim 37 – monitoring the user response for a request to increase sound quality; claim 15,37 – requesting reservation of resources during the call

when the increased sound quality request is detected prior to the reserved resources

being used during the call and without necessarily using the entire requested resources

during the call).

-   In regards to Claims 17 and 39,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Kung shows that user input for changing the call quality may be performed before

as well as during the call (Col. 7, lines 27-35; Col. 30, lines 25-30; claim 17,39 –

conducting the already established call using reserved resources when the reservation

request is accepted and the user response requests additional increases in sound

quality).

-   In regards to Claims 18 and 21,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Telephone units are also shown to be connected to the system for use as an

input device by the user, including DTMF sensing logic (Fig. 3; Col. 23, lines 45-51;

claim 18 – including using a dial or buttons on a telephone as the input device; claim 21

– including decoding DTMF signals to detect the user response).

- In regards to Claims 19,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Kung discloses changing call parameters is accomplished through user input on

a user device, such as the screen portions shown in Figs. 7-9. Kung discloses that user

input may be collected via touchscreen (graphical user interface; Col. 20, lines 51-55;

claim 19 – using a graphical user interface as the input device).

- In regards to Claim 20,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Referring to Fig. 9B, Kung shows that user input for changing call parameters

may include cost icons (claim 20 – detecting a user response selecting a cost for the

VoIP call and varying the adaptation schemes according to the selected cost).

- In regards to Claims 22 and 23,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Referring to Figs. 7-9, Kung shows that user input determines how much the call

parameters are varied (claim 22 – user response determines how much the adaptation

parameters are varied).

Kung discloses that data rate is one of the call parameters that may be varied in response to user input (Abstract; Figs. 7b and 9c; Col. 7, lines 25-30; claim 23 – varying the rate packets are transmitted and received during the call).

-   In regards to Claim 48,

Referring to Fig. 1, Kung shows that a call from PSTN 160 may interface IP network 120 through a gateway, where it would be converted to a packetized call (claim 48 – establishing a call over POTS/PSTN; claim 48 – converting call to packet).

Kung discloses the ability to change quality of service, required bit rate, priority, etc. in real time in response to user input (Col. 7, lines 27-30). Telephone units are shown to be connected to the system for use as an input device by the user, including DTMF sensing logic (Fig. 3; Col. 23, lines 45-51; claim 48 – generating DTMF signal to request modification of sound quality; claim 48 – detecting the DTMF signals and modifying the adaptation parameters to modify the sound quality).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-9, 12, 24, 25, 27, 29-33, 35, 36, 41-45, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung.

- In regards to Claims 1, 2, 24, 25, 33, 36, and 45,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system (Figs. 1-4; Col. 7, lines 15-25; Col. 8, lines 9-13; claim 1,24,36 – method,

system, and electronic storage medium having software for controlling a VOIP call).

Kung shows that VOIP call packets traveling through the IP network may be

given a priority to maintain certain QoS requirements (Col. 7, lines 21-25; claim 1,24,36

– tracking adaptation schemes used for transmitting packet in a VOIP call).

Kung discloses the ability to change quality of service, required bit rate, priority,

etc. in real time in response to user input (Col. 7, lines 27-30; claim 1,24,36 – monitoring

a user response/input that requests a different level of user perceived sound quality for

the VOIP call; claim 1,24,36 – dynamically varying the adaptation schemes used for

transmitting the packets in the call to correspond with the requested level of quality).

Kung further discloses that the real time changes to the VOIP call may be flexibly

performed with regard to congestion in the network (Col. 7, lines 30-35; Col. 17, lines

55-59; claim 33,45 – monitoring congestion in a network used for conducting the call

and varying adaptation schemes according to the user response and the monitored

congestion).

Kung discloses that calls may be initially conducted at a user's default settings of

quality, cost, etc. (Abstract; Col. 28, lines 12-19; claim 2,25 – initially transmitting

packets of VOIP call using best effort).

The call settings may then be dynamically altered based on user input, requiring

a call manager to reserve the necessary resources (Col. 30, lines 25-30; claim 1 –

dynamically varying adaptation schemes effects how much digital data is used to

represent an audio signal; claim 2,25 – monitoring the user response for a request to

increase sound quality; claim 2,25 – requesting reservation of resources during the call

when the increased sound quality request is detected prior to the reserved resources

being used during the call and without necessarily using the entire requested resources

during the call).

Kung does not explicitly show controlling the VOIP call, including tracking and

dynamically varying the adaptation schemes at a telephone endpoint.

However, Kung discloses that the system is flexible so that a given

communication can be dynamically altered according to *customer preferences*

(emphasis added) such as a user's desired quality of service. As such, the adaptation

schemes are tracked and varied by the user (telephone endpoint), though the user's

input is processed at the central station (Col. 7, lines 27-35; claim 1,24,36 – tracking

and varying of adaptation schemes at a telephone endpoint). Furthermore, the central

station utilized in Kung enables the above functionality to be provided to a plurality of

user endpoints through a single entity. While inefficient in the multi-user domain of

Kung, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention could certainly perform

the functionality of the central station per user endpoint if such functionality were to only

be provided to particular users.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to incorporate the functionality of the central station in Kung to a track and

vary adaptation schemes at a particular telephone endpoint of the system. This would

enable only select telephone endpoints to be able to track and vary adaptation schemes

based on the capabilities of that particular endpoint.

- In regards to Claims 4 and 27,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Kung shows that user input for changing the call quality may be performed before

as well as during the call (Col. 7, lines 27-35; Col. 30, lines 25-30; claim 4,27 –

conducting the already established call using reserved resources when the reservation

request is accepted and the user response requests additional increases in sound

quality).

- In regards to Claims 6, 8, 29, 31, 41, and 43,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Kung discloses changing call parameters is accomplished through user input on

a user device, such as the screen portions shown in Figs. 7-9. Kung discloses that user

input may be collected via touchscreen (graphical user interface; Col. 20, lines 51-55;

claim 6,29,41 – using a signal generated by an input device to detect the user response

during the call; claim 8,31,43 – using a graphical user interface as the input device).

- In regards to Claims 7, 9, 30, 32, 42, and 44,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Telephone units are also shown to be connected to the system for use as an

input device by the user, including DTMF sensing logic (Fig. 3; Col. 23, lines 45-51;

claim 7,30,42 – including using a dial or buttons on a telephone as the input device;

claim 9,32,44 – including decoding DTMF signals to detect the user response).

- In regards to Claims 12, 35, and 47,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Referring to Fig. 9B, Kung shows that user input for changing call parameters

may include cost icons (claim 12,35,47 – detecting a user response selecting a cost for

the VoIP call and varying the adaptation schemes according to the selected cost).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 3, 16, 26, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Kung in view of Murphy et al. (US006282192B1), hereafter Murphy.

        -   In regards to Claims 3, 16, 26, and 38,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Kung does not explicitly disclose utilizing an RSVP request during the call to

request reservation of resources.

Murphy discloses a routing scheme in a packet switched network for processing

voice over IP calls (Title; Abstract). Murphy shows that call admissions control

protocols, such as RSVP, can be used for establishing VOIP calls (Col. 8, lines 30-43;

Col. 9, lines 54-56; claim 3,16,26,38 – requesting reservation of resources comprises

making RSVP request during the call).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to utilize RSVP requests for reserving resources, as shown by Murphy, during

a VOIP call in the system of Kung. This modification would enable a bandwidth

reservation request for the call to specify certain quality of service requirements needed

to improve the sound quality solicited by a user in Kung.

6.   Claims 5, 11, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Kung in view of Havens (US006735175B1).

        -    In regards to Claims 5, 11, and 28,

        Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call
system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

        Kung does not explicitly disclose increasing voice coder performance or reducing
payload size after the resources are reserved.

        Havens discloses changing quality of service for voice over IP calls. Havens
shows that implements requested changes to quality of service by adjusting
performance of the codec module (Fig. 2; Abstract; Col. 2, lines 31-43; Col. 4, lines 23-
30; claim 5,28 – increasing voice coder performance or reducing payload size after the
resources are reserved; claim 11 – varying codecs used for encoding audio signals into
digital data making up the packets).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention to modify the method and system of Kung by adjusting coder performance in
response to user requested change in quality of service, as shown by Havens. This
would enable quality of service to be dynamically adjusted during a call without requiring
changes to the bandwidth of the call.

7.   Claims 34 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Kung in view of Havens as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of

Rosenberg et al. (US006141788A), hereafter Rosenberg.

        -    In regards to Claims 34 and 46,

        Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call

system that covers all limitations of the parent claims. Kung further discloses that a

change in data rate may be performed in response to user input (Abstract; Figs. 7b and

9c; Col. 7, lines 25-30; claim 34,46 – varying the rate packets are transmitted and

received during the call).

        Kung does not explicitly disclose varying codecs used for encoding audio signals

into digital data making up the packets, varying an amount of audio data in the audio

packets and adding or removing error correction information from the audio packets.

        Havens discloses changing quality of service for voice over IP calls. Havens

shows that implements requested changes to quality of service by adjusting

performance of the codec module and the amount of data sampled for packet

production (Fig. 2; Abstract; Col. 2, lines 1-11 and 31-43; Col. 4, lines 23-30; claim

34,46 – varying codecs used for encoding audio signals into digital data making up the

packets; claim 34,46 – varying an amount of audio data in the audio packets).

        Rosenberg discloses forward error correction in packet networks. Rosenberg

discloses a method in which the degree of error correction included in a packet can be

dynamically adjusted by the sender (Abstract; claim 34,46 – adding or removing error correction information from the audio packets).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method and system of Kung by varying codecs used for encoding audio signals into digital data making up the packets and/or varying an amount of audio data in the audio packets, as shown by Havens, and dynamically adjusting (adding/removing) the amount of error correction information from the audio packets, as shown by Rosenberg. Each of these actions, performed alone or in combination, would enable an improvement in quality of service for a VOIP call without requiring changes to the bandwidth allocated to the call and elsewhere within the system.

8.   Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung in view of Murphy as applied to claim 38 above, and further in view of Havens.

-    In regards to Claim 40,

Kung discloses a method and software for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call system that covers all limitations of the parent claims.

Kung does not explicitly disclose increasing voice coder performance or reducing payload size after the resources are reserved.

Havens discloses changing quality of service for voice over IP calls. Havens shows that implements requested changes to quality of service by adjusting

performance of the codec module (Fig. 2; Abstract; Col. 2, lines 31-43; Col. 4, lines 23-30; claim 40 – increasing voice coder performance or reducing payload size after the resources are reserved).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method and system of Kung by adjusting coder performance in response to user requested change in quality of service, as shown by Havens. This would enable quality of service to be dynamically adjusted during a call without requiring changes to the bandwidth allocated to the call and elsewhere within the system.

9.   Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kung in view of Kato (US005844918A).

-    In regards to Claim 49,

Kung discloses a method for controlling a voice-over-IP (VOIP) call (Figs. 1-4; Col. 7, lines 15-25; Col. 8, lines 9-13; claim 49 – method for controlling a VOIP call).

Kung shows that VOIP call packets traveling through the IP network may be given a priority to maintain certain QoS requirements (Col. 7, lines 21-25; claim 49 – tracking adaptation schemes used for transmitting packet in a VOIP call).

Kung discloses the ability to change quality of service, required bit rate, priority, etc. in real time in response to user input (Col. 7, lines 27-30; claim 49 – monitoring a user response that requests a different level of user perceived sound quality for the

VOIP call; claim 1,24,36 – dynamically varying the adaptation schemes used for

transmitting the packets in the call to correspond with the requested level of quality).

Kung does not explicitly disclose adjusting FEC and packet payload length as

included in the dynamically varying adaptation parameters.

Kato discloses a digital transmission/receiving method and apparatus. Kato

discloses that adjustments to FEC and packet length impact the quality of

transmission/reception in a system.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to enable adjustments to the FEC and packet length of a transmission as part

of the dynamically varying adaptation schemes of Kung, as shown by Kato, because the

FEC and packet length of a transmission effect the quality of a transmission. Therefore,

adjustments to the FEC and packet length could result in quality changes requested by

a user in Kung.

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/3/2005 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

- In the Remarks on pg. 10 of the Amendment, Applicant contends Kung

    fails to disclose dynamically varying the adaptation schemes used at a

    telephone endpoint.

- As shown above in the rejections of independent claims 1, 24, and 36, the

    Examiner has shown that the disclosure of Kung shows that tracking and

    varying of adaptation schemes. While not explicitly shown <u>at a telephone</u>

    <u>endpoint</u>, the rejection shows that one of ordinary skill in the art, armed

    with the functionality disclosed in Kung, could obviously implement those

    processes at a particular telephone endpoint, rather than at a central

    station serving a plurality of endpoints.

- In the Remarks on pgs. 10-11 of the Amendment, Applicant contends that

    Kung fails to show the dynamically varying of adaptation schemes

    affecting how much digital data is used to represent an audio signal.

    Furthermore, on pg. 12 of the Amendment, Applicant contends Kung fails

    to disclose requesting reservation of network resources for the call during

    already established VoIP call when the increase voice quality request is

    detected.

- The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As shown in the claim rejections above, Kung discloses that changes to the quality of service, as well as other characteristics of a call, may be changed in *real time* (emphasis added) responsive to user input, thereby disclosing resource reservation "during the already established call" when the increase voice quality request is detected. Furthermore, the Examiner interprets the change in "quality of service" and the corresponding real time changes to the call as affecting how much digital data is used to represent an audio signal, since the quality of an audio signal service relates to the amount of digital data used to represent the audio.

- In the Remarks on pgs. 13 of the Amendment, Applicant contends that the combination of the media gateway of Havens with the central station of Kung would not be possible because the central station is located entirely within the IP network.

- The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As shown in Fig. 1 of Kung, the central station is shown to be separate from IP network 120, but in direct communication with the IP network, including the gateways of the IP network. Combining the functionality of the media gateway of Havens with the central station of Kung would be possible because of the disclosure of Kung showing that the central station may already functionally communicate with the gateways of the IP network. Implementations

where combinations of the functions performed at these separate entities

would then be left to the network designer, based on the requirements of a

particular network.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Gregory B. Sefcheck whose telephone number is 571-

272-3098. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on 571-272-3088. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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GBS
10-7-2005

**JOHN PEZZLO
PRIMARY EXAMINER**